


OLC 72-0851

31 July 1972

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director Planning, Programming
and Budgeting

SUBJECT: Agency Annual Report for FY 1972

Transmitted herewith is this Office's contribution to the
Agency Annual Report for FY 1972.


GEORGE L. CARY, JR.
Acting Legislative Counsel

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CRC, 4/10/2003

TAB

SECRETLEGISLATIVE COUNSEL ANNUAL REPORT FY '72

I. MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS

A. Reorganization of the Intelligence Community

The earlier concerns that the Director had been "kicked upstairs" or that his new role was more than one individual could bear have been allayed. Congressional reaction to the Director's initial presentation of the Community-wide budget has been favorable. Indeed there appears to be firm support for the concept of consolidated intelligence budget authority and members have expressed strong confidence for the Director in his new enhanced role. At the same time, Congress is becoming increasingly more vigilant about intelligence operations and funding levels. As the one man to whom they now look for answers in these areas, the Director must now be prepared for complicated questions from all congressional quarters.

B. Appointment of General Walters as Deputy Director

Related to the above, the nomination of General Walters as Deputy Director gave rise to speculation in some congressional circles that with the Director's new responsibilities, as a whole, General Walters would be expected to assume responsibility for the day to day operation of the Central Intelligence Agency. Inferences were drawn that the General, since he was an Administration appointee, would be expected to insure that the Agency intelligence output and its position on controversial issues would be more closely brought into line with Administration views. Upon his arrival on the scene, however, these congressional fears were quickly dispelled and he was warmly received and unanimously confirmed by the Senate Armed Services Committee, with full Senate approval on 10 April 1972.

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C. Representative Lucien Nedzi (D., Mich.) New Subcommittee Chairman

In July Representative Lucien Nedzi was named Chairman of the new Intelligence Operations Subcommittee of House Armed Services. This move was prompted in part by a Democratic caucus policy limiting members to a single subcommittee chairmanship. But, as Chairman Hebert privately confided, Representative Nedzi was selected because of the confidence he enjoyed among the younger and more restive members of the Committee who had been critical of the handling of intelligence matters by the previous leadership.

In his role as Chairman, Representative Nedzi has shown a strong desire to stay abreast of intelligence matters. He has insisted that he be informed immediately about any intelligence problem. He has made it very clear that he wants complete and frank answers to his questions on intelligence activities. All indicators are that he will be more diligent in carrying out his oversight responsibilities than his recent predecessors.

D. Legislative Interdepartmental Group (LIG)

The LIG was established in early 1971 and is made up of representatives of State, Defense, the National Security Council, CIA and others as appropriate. Brigadier General Haig, Deputy Assistant to the President to National Security Affairs is Chairman. This group, in which the Agency is represented by the Legislative Counsel, is charged with coordinating the Administration's position in matters affecting national security and foreign affairs. It has met about once a month or more frequently to exchange views and plan action on impending legislation and other congressional problems of concern to its members and the Administration. Even though complete coordination was not achieved on all problems, enough successes were recorded and the Administration will continue to use it as a forum for solving problems regarding congressional matters in the future.

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E. Political Atmosphere

FY 1972 saw a further polarization on the U. S. involvement in Indochina in both the House and Senate. This was accompanied by a parallel intensification of the controversy in the public media and academic circles generally. In this controversy the Agency was accused by each faction from time to time of serving its opponents point of view. However, the publication of the "Pentagon Papers" and other leaks revealing impartial and generally well-founded analyses on the Indochina situation, and the Director's candid presentations before congressional committees, have won favorable comment about Agency detachment and objectivity.

F. Drugs

Members of Congress seem to view the Agency involvement in illicit drug traffic in one of two ways: either CIA looks the other way while it goes on or conversely it does everything it can to reduce that traffic. Both points of view have found their way into the Congressional Record and the press. Agency representatives have met with a number of congressional members to brief them on the efforts of the Agency in the Government-wide war on illicit drug traffic. Representative Charles S. Gubser (R., Calif.) has, at our suggestion, twice placed items in the Record refuting charges that CIA was involved in illicit drug traffic. Representative Charles B. Rangel (D., N. Y.) has asked for a number of drug-related publications, some of which are classified. While the Agency was willing to declassify certain of them, the White House delayed on a decision, with the result that Rangel criticized the Agency in the press for bureaucratic delays and bungling. The Agency has established a team to deal with the drug problem, and to coordinate with the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, the Government action agency for drugs.

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G. Cooper Bill, S. 2224

This bill would require that intelligence information and analyses be provided to Congress. Agency opposition to it was reflected in a letter to Chairman Fulbright from the State Department which was prepared with Agency cooperation and which represents the Administration's views. The bill was referred to the Senate Armed Services and Foreign Relations Committee jointly and the latter has ordered it favorably reported. The Armed Services Committee, however, does not plan to report the bill and will try to forestall any parliamentary efforts on the part of the Foreign Relations Committee to force the measure to the floor. The underlying congressional issue in this bill is one of jurisdiction: whether the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is entitled to share equally with the Armed Services Committee in the Agency's intelligence product. No one can tell how this issue will ultimately be resolved. In the meantime, the Agency must be responsive to the legislative needs of both Committees and try to avoid a confrontation with the Foreign Relations Committee.

H. Radio Free Europe, Radio Liberty, S. 18, H. R. 2219, S. 3745

These measures, authorizing funds for the Radios, were initiated by members who objected to the former covert funding of the Radios. The direct funding concept was also supported by the Chairmen of the Agency's Appropriations Subcommittees (Mr. Mahon and Senator Ellender) as a means to forestall related inquiries concerning the general subject

Senator Fulbright opposed any U.S. funding of the Radios, so that they could "take their rightful place in the graveyard of world war relics." Senator Fulbright's opposition did not prevail, however, and an exclusive authorization was approved for fiscal year 1972. Consistent with the spirit of this enactment, the Agency took action to assure that no Agency employees were employed by the Radios. In spite of Senator Fulbright's continued opposition, legislation authorizing was overwhelmingly approved by the Senate in June of 1972 with only Senators Mansfield and Symington opposing the measure and Senator Fulbright not voting. Favorable action by the House is expected. As a result of these developments, the Radios have been legislatively severed from the Agency.

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II. MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

A. Foreign Assistance Authorization Legislation1. S. 2819, the Foreign Assistance Authorization Act of 1971

The Foreign Assistance Authorization Act of 1971 became the battleground for measures seeking to restrict the freedom of Executive action overseas. As reported out of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, it contained a number of troublesome provisions. In cooperation with Defense, State, OMB, and our committees, we were able to favorably resolve many of the problems by the time the measure cleared the Senate floor. The remainder were favorably acted upon in the conference committee, with the exception of one item involving expanded reporting requirements on defense articles for foreign forces. Items favorably resolved included: excluding the Agency from a requirement to report on all of its activities to the Senate Foreign Relations and House Foreign Affairs Committees; removing Laos from the requirement that military assistance be authorized by the Senate Foreign Relations and House Foreign Affairs Committees rather than the Armed Services Committee; and deletion of a requirement that third country national operations in Laos and other countries be specifically authorized and approved by the Congress. The President signed the bill on 7 February 1972. While the bill authorized economic assistance through FY 1973, military assistance was authorized only through FY 1972 and this would provide further opportunities for inserting provisions to restrict Executive action in the FY 1973 military assistance bill.

2. S. 3390, Foreign Assistance Authorization Act of 1972

As reported out of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, this bill repeated the provision restricting the use of U. S. funds for financing military operations by third country nationals [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and the provision transferring jurisdiction over military assistance for Laos from the Armed Services Committee to the Foreign Relations Committee. The third country nationals provision was supported in the Committee report by lengthy excerpts from the Moose/Lowenstein report [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] Senator Stennis succeeded in striking the provision concerning committee jurisdiction on the basis that the military procedures of the Department of Defense should continue to be followed while there is a war in Laos. The Office

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B. USIA/State Authorization Bill, S. 3526

As reported by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the bill contained two major problems for the Agency. One provision required attribution of any information disseminated abroad by any agency of the U. S. Government. Another imposed a 10% cut in the number of certain U. S. Government personnel serving abroad. Under a White House approved plan of action, both requirements were defeated on the floor by approval of amendments introduced by Senator Scott (personnel ceiling) and Senator Baker (information dissemination). [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] One other provision in the bill was of some concern to the Agency and was called to the attention of the Administration but was low in the order of priority in view of the numerous other serious problems presented by the bill. This other provision raised a possible conflict between the Director's responsibility for protecting intelligence sources and methods and a request for information from the "Little Hoover Commission," established under the legislation to examine foreign policy formulation and its implementation. OLC managed to favorably resolve this potential conflict while the bill was in conference by working through the House Foreign Affairs Committee staff and obtaining a modification of the powers of the Commission to obtain information "to the extent permitted by law."

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C. S. 2515, Equal Employment Opportunities Bill

This measure as reported by the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee contained a provision of general applicability which would have given CIA applicants and employees a specific right of appeal to the Civil Service Commission or the courts in case of certain alleged discrimination. In the interest of preserving certain statutory authorities of the Director, OLC, working with the Senate and House Committee staff personnel, Senators Javits and Dominick, and Representative Erlenborn, succeeded in persuading the conferees to adopt language in the conference report on the legislation that: "In providing the statutory basis for such appeal or court access, it is not the intent of the Committee to subordinate any discretionary authority or final judgment now reposed in agency heads by, or under, statute for national security reasons in the interests of the United States."

D. H. R. 3807, Federal Executive Service

This measure, which provides a centralized program for administering employees in the GS 16-18 pay band, provided what was considered to be only a partial exemption for this Agency. OLC, working in conjunction with the Office of General Counsel and the Director of Personnel, made the Civil Service Commission aware of our concern and senior staff Commission staff personnel concurred in our position that a partial conflict did exist between the Agency's authorities and the provisions in this Administration proposed bill. Working independently with staff personnel of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, OLC has reviewed a draft substitute bill which the Committee plans to substitute for H. R. 3807 and which provides for a full and complete exemption for CIA.

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E. S. Res. 192, Select Committee

The Senate Armed Services Committee requested our views on this measure, which would establish a committee composed of Foreign Relations and Armed Service Committee members to oversee the coordination of the activities of U. S. agencies (including CIA) operating abroad under the authority of the Ambassador. A position was formulated on the bill raising a number of objections essentially on constitutional grounds, but it was determined not to formally respond to the Committee while the matter was still pending before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee unless specifically required to do so, a position appreciated and understood by the staff officers of our parent Committees. However, our views and analysis were made available to State and we were able to influence them somewhat in their report to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on the resolution.

F. S. 596, Case Bill

This measure would require transmittal of all international agreements other than treaties to the Congress or to the Foreign Relations and Foreign Affairs Committees if public disclosure would be prejudicial to the national security. Our principal role was to influence the position taken within the Executive Branch on this legislation (both as to analysis of its impact and the constitutional problems it raises) and to make it clear to OMB, State, Defense, and others that "intelligence arrangements" are not to be treated as "international agreements" under the measure. The Senate passed the bill in February 1972 and it is pending in the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

G. Symington Amendment (Laos)

This amendment to the Military Procurement Authorization bill imposed a dollar ceiling and reporting requirements with respect to programs in Laos. Although aimed primarily at the war in Laos, the language of the amendment was sufficiently broad: to encompass CIA station activities in Laos; to require specific authorization for CIA intelligence and operational expenditures in Laos (a dangerous precedent which could be extended to CIA expenditures in any other foreign country) and to require reports to Congress on such CIA expenditures. OLC proposed amendments

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and, in the alternative, legislative history to remove these onerous aspects from the Symington amendment, and the problem was ultimately favorably resolved by an appropriate statement in the conference report, which limited the provision to assistance related activities in Laos and excluding normal peacetime operations.

III. Ahead

A. Problems and Prospects:

In the year ahead as in the year past three persistent congressional trends will influence Agency activities and relations with Congress.

1. Congressional access to intelligence The proponents of legislation designed to give the Congress more information about the Agency and the intelligence it produces argue that, in view of the vital role played by intelligence in the formulation of policy decisions on crucial issues, Congress cannot carry out its constitutional responsibilities without sharing in the information available to the Executive Branch. Examples of legislation introduced on this subject include the Cooper bill (S. 2224) requiring intelligence information be freely provided to the Congress (see page 4 above), and the Select Committee Resolution (S. Res. 192) requiring that CIA activities under the authority of the ambassador be reported to congressional committees (see page 8 above).

An important undercurrent in this problem area is a tug of war primarily between the Armed Services and Appropriations versus the Foreign Relations Committees on the question of jurisdiction over certain areas of foreign intelligence. The Foreign Relations Committee has not been able to alter the jurisdictional picture as established under present law, but it has and will, mount efforts to "get a piece of the action."

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2. Congressional restraints on the authorities under which the Agency conducts major covert action programs. Congressional efforts to restrain the Agency in covert action activities are illustrated by the Church bill (S. 1887) prohibiting Agency involvement in paramilitary activities, and the Case bill which would prohibit funding of third country nationals such as the

3. Attempts to exercise increased congressional authority over the Agency's appropriations and spending. Bills introduced in this connection include the McGovern bill (S. 2231) requiring that the Agency's budget be publicly appropriated as a single line item and prohibiting the transfer to the Agency of funds from any other agency, and other bills such as the Symington amendment which would impose a Government-wide spending ceiling on country programs such as those in Laos and Cambodia.

B. As the Agency faces these problems it must reckon with the shifting attitudes and power relationships within the Congress, and between the Congress and the Administration.

1. The congressional power structure which has for a quarter of a century served to shield the Agency from intrusion or attack by the rank-and-file membership is in a state of flux. The Russell's and Rivers' are gone; Ellender is 81, Mahon is 72, and Stennis and Hebert are 71. One need not go far down the seniority lists on the Committees over which these men preside to find members of substantially different temperament and outlook. They include men who have over the years become increasingly suspicious or jealous of the secretive manner in which the Agency oversight committees have exercised their responsibilities. And their ranks are being periodically reinforced by newly elected younger members. Many of these feel that because of the increasingly important role of the Agency in providing inputs to crucial policy decisions its information and its activities should be more broadly accessible to the Legislative Branch, and some of them appear to have been infected by the anti-establishment and anti-Agency campaigns of the "New Left." Faced with the resulting pressures, our aging and harassed protectors and benefactors on the Hill can no longer be expected to hold the old lines.

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2. In appointing Representative Nedzi as chairman of a new Intelligence Subcommittee of House Armed Services, Mr. Hebert has taken note of the writing on the wall. Nedzi has a liberal background and a reputation for digging deeply into any problems he takes on. He is respected by all factions, and he has approached his tasks with diligence and objectivity seasoned with healthy skepticism. He is determined to understand the Agency and its activities and he seems prepared to defend it against all comers if he is satisfied that it is doing its job. But he will not deal kindly with any member of the community whom he finds devious or evasive, and he has made clear his insistence that he be immediately alerted to any potential "flap." If Nedzi lives up to our expectations, and we to his, he may prove an invaluable ally in dealing with our future problems in the House.

3. In the Senate the situation is somewhat different. The leadership exercises less control over the rank-and-file than in the House, and the Senate leadership itself is divided on the foreign policy and defense issues in which the intelligence community is involved. To some extent the Agency has friends in both of these camps. The Fulbrights' and Symingtons', while sharply critical of foreign and defense policy, are nevertheless on the record as having a high regard for the Agency, complaining only that its special authorities and abilities, particularly in the covert action field, are being misused by the Administration. In addition, they are anxious to have a closer relationship with the Agency and more influence over its activities. Such influence would assist them immeasurably in their attempts to thwart Presidential objectives on many foreign policy issues. The Stennis' and Ellenders', on the other hand, tend to support the Administration's policies in foreign and defense fields but are anxious to avoid a battle in the Senate on such issues as the Agency's covert action authorities, and its covert funding. Thus there is a strong possibility that legislation involving such matters as restrictions on the Agency's covert action authorities and publication of the Agency's budget may pass the Senate in the days ahead. There is also a good likelihood that the Senate may pass some sort of legislation along the lines of the Cooper bill giving the Congress freer access to intelligence information.

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4. In a sense, these various problems with the Congress stem from a central fact: over recent years the Agency has won new recognition for the importance of its role and new respect for the integrity of its product. As a result it has acquired new advantages and new burdens. As demonstrated by congressional concern over the announcement of the President's 5 November reorganization, the Congress will be quick to react in the Agency's defense if it perceives any efforts by the Executive to impair the Agency's independence. On the other hand, because of the high standards which the Agency has set in recent years, and because of congressional sensitivity to any suspicion that the Agency's product is being corrupted to serve partisan purposes, we may have to pay a heavy political price for any serious intelligence failures or operational blunders. Intelligence failures may give rise to suspicions that our judgments have been clouded by policy involvements or political considerations; and operational blunders, particularly in covert action undertakings, will stimulate increased demands that the special legislative authorities under which these have been undertaken be revoked. In sum, the better we do our job, the better we will have to do it in order to hold our own.

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CHRONOLOGY FY 1972July 1971

- 9 DCI briefs certain members of House Appropriations Committee on Vietnam, Cooper and McGovern bills
- 13 DCI briefs certain members of House Appropriations on community budget and collection techniques
- 15 DCI briefs certain members of House Appropriations on Agency budget [REDACTED]
- 20 John Maury, Legislative Counsel, attends Legislative Interdepartmental Group (LIG) meeting at which all participants were called upon to resist, through their respective contacts on the Hill, any legislation that would tie the President's hands in the foreign policy field pending his Peking visit. There was considerable discussion of Laos and the extent to which classified committee transcripts of testimony on this subject might be made public.
- 28 Representative Lucien Nedzi (D., Mich.) named Chairman of new Intelligence Subcommittee of House Armed Services. Other members are Representative Melvin Price, O. C. Fisher, Alvin O'Konski, William G. Bray, with Chairman Hebert and Ranking Minority member Arends, as ex officio members. Name of Subcommittee later changed to Intelligence Operations Subcommittee.

August 1971

- 17 Maury attends LIG meeting which covered GAO audit of funds received from the German Government as occupation costs, legislation regarding Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, the Church and Badillo bills forbidding Agency involvement in paramilitary operations, and Senator Symington's request for information on exchange agreements with foreign governments.

September 1971

- 7 Notified by White House that President received a letter from Senator Stennis urging that CIA be relieved of funding responsibility [REDACTED] operations in FY 73.

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October 1971

- 1 DCI and Laotian Defense Minister Sisouk meet Senator Stennis on Hill.
- 4 Breakfast briefing for House Armed Services Intelligence Operations Subcommittee, DCI, deputies attend. Discussion of Agency role in intelligence community.
- 8 Maury attends LIG meeting which dealt with the Case bill requiring all international agreements being made available to Congress, revision of Executive Order on classified information, Fulbright's request for details on Laos, and Fulbright's request for copies of National Estimates.
- 14 William Parmenter, OCI, briefs Near East Subcommittee of House Foreign Affairs - Mideast review.
- 15 Breakfast briefing for Representative Lawrence Hogan, followed by general discussion of Agency role in community.
- 26 Maury attends LIG meeting at which the Cooper/Church and Mansfield amendments regarding the Indochina war, an amendment forbidding the financing of third country national military forces in Southeast Asia, and a requirement that State keep the Foreign Relations and Foreign Affairs Committees informed regarding the activities of all U.S. overseas agencies.

November 1971

- 4-5 DCI and Maury meet with CIA Subcommittee Chairman and members in House, Senate to explain new role of DCI in reorganized intelligence community.
- 4 Carl Duckett, DDS&T, briefs National Security Policy and Scientific Developments Subcommittee of House Foreign Affairs on Soviet Strategic Weapons
- 4 George L. Cary, Deputy Legislative Counsel, briefs Immigration Subcommittee of House Judiciary on a private bill.
- 23 DCI briefs full Senate Armed Services on world wrap-up, new role in community.
- 24 Maury attends a LIG meeting at which legislation regarding the future of RFE and Radio Liberty, amendments regarding [redacted] the ceiling on expenditures in Cambodia, and the significance of changes in the intelligence community [redacted]

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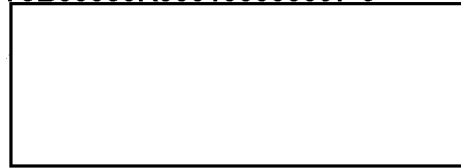
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December 1971

- 2 Director talks to Secretary Laird about conversation Laird had with Senator Ellender on budget matters. Ellender claimed intelligence budgets should be put into accounts not requiring the authorization process. Both agreed to work on a solution.
- 6 Col. White, Executive Director, meets separately with Representative Hebert and Senator Young on Agency budget. Both favored proposal to put budget into accounts not subject to authorization.
- 25 Representative George Andrews, member of CIA Appropriations Subcommittee, dies following heart surgery.
- 27 Maury briefs Chairman Nedzi and staff of House Armed Services on current intelligence situation.

January 1972

- 10 Maury briefs House and Senate staffs on Agency role in new reorganization.
- 26 Maury attends a LIG meeting which dealt with the future of RFE and Radio Liberty, the Azores and Bahrain Agreements, the Mansfield proposal to cut NATO forces, etc.
- 27 Representatives Whitten, Sikes added to Special Subcommittee, House Appropriations
- 27 DCI briefs full Senate Armed Services on world situation.

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- 3 DCI briefs Defense Subcommittee, House Appro world situation
- 8 DCI briefs House Armed Services Committee on world situation.
- 10 Breakfast briefing for new CIA Subcommittee member, Representative Jamie Whitten. DCI and Deputies attend.
- 15 DCI briefs Defense Subcommittee, Senate Appropriations on Soviet and ChiCom weapons.
- 16 DCI briefs JCAE on world wide nuclear developments.

March 1972

- 10 Maury attends LIG meeting concerning the Foreign Assistance bill, RFE and Radio Liberty, bills restricting the President's war powers, the Case bill on executive agreements, the Administration's disclosure of information policies, and an expenditure ceiling for Laos.

April 1972

- 5 DCI briefs CIA Subcommittee, Senate Armed Services on Agency budget and national reconnaissance capabilities.
- 6 Confirmation hearing by Senate Armed Services Committee for General Walters to be Deputy Director, Central Intelligence Agency.
- 8 Breakfast briefing for 10 GOP representatives arranged by Representative Jack Kemp. DCI, DDCI, other senior Agency officers attend. General discussion on Agency role in community.
- 14 George Carver, SAVA, briefs Intelligence Operations Subcommittee, House Armed Services on Indochina situation and Maury briefs on Soviet weapons developments.
- 18 Maury attends LIG meeting concerning end the war legislation, various amendments to the Foreign Relations Authorization Act.
- 21 George Cary attends LIG meeting concerned with the Administration's strategy for handling the Foreign Relations Authorization Act.
- 25 Maury attends LIG meeting concerned with the end the war legislation and legislation restricting the dissemination of information by U.S. agencies.
- 26 Maury attends LIG meeting concerned with the Chur restricting overseas dissemination of information by U.S. agencies the Case and Ryan bills regarding RFE and Radio Liberty.

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May 1972

- 4 Carver briefs House Armed Services Committee on the North Vietnamese invasion, effects of bombing and mining of Haiphong.
- 5-8 DCI and William Colby, Executive Director, briefs Intelligence Operations Subcommittee, Senate Appropriations Committee on the community budget, Agency budget, Laos and Radios.
- 9 Lawrence Houston, General Counsel, Maury brief Intelligence Operations Subcommittee, House Armed Services on security declassification and procedures.
- 9 Duckett briefs National Security Policy and Scientific Developments Subcommittee of House Foreign Affairs on Soviet weapons developments.
- 12 John R. Blandford, Chief Counsel, House Armed Services, retirement announced to be effective 1 July 1972; Frank Slatinshek will replace him.
- 12 Representative Joel T. Broyhill (R., Va.) pays his first visit to OTR facilities in Arlington; conducted on tour by DTR Cunningham and Maury.
- 23 Carver and Maury briefs Intelligence Operations Subcommittee, House Armed Services, on Soviet and ChiCom weapons development, mining of Haiphong harbor, and Laos.
- 25 DCI briefs Intelligence Special Group, House Appropriations Committee on SALT, Soviet and ChiCom weapons developments.
- 25 Maury and Carl Duckett, DDS&T, attend a White House meeting concerned with briefing congressional contacts on the SALT agreement.
- 26 Maury and Duckett attend a second meeting on the above subject.

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June 1972

- 1 DCI and Colby briefs Intelligence Special Group, House Appropriations Committee, on community budget, Agency budget, collection capabilities, NPIC, Laos.
- 7 Verification Panel (SALT) meets at White House, Bruce Clarke and Maury attend.
- 8 General Vang Pao visits with a number of congressmen and senators from our committees on the Hill.
- 12 Maury and Bruce Clarke, D/OSR, attend a White House meeting on the handling of the SALT agreement with Congress.
- 13 DCI briefs JCAE on SALT Verification.
- 16 Maury and Bruce Clarke attend a second meeting on the above subject.
- 17-19 CIA Subcommittee Chairman Nedzi, and the staff chiefs of our other Subcommittees, were notified that persons named in incident at Democratic National Headquarters have had no association with Agency since their retirement.
- 20 DCI briefs Senate Foreign Relations Committee on SALT verification.
- 23 Carver and Maury briefs Intelligence Operations Subcommittee of House Armed Services on Soviet and ChiCom weapons development. Chairman Nedzi expressed interest in Agency activities in Laos and drug traffic in Southeast Asia.
- 26 DCI briefs Senate Armed Services Committee on SALT verification.

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Office of Legislative Counsel Records Center Material

Files on Members of Congress who have retired, died or resigned during the past year.

Subject Files:

Aliens
Chronos
Committees
Journals
Intelligence Activities
Liaison
Legislation
Organization and Management
Personnel
Publications
Publicity
Security

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